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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1890.-TEN PAGES.

THE TREASURY DISGORGES. IT WILL PAY OUT ABOUT \$21,000,000 ITO-DAY, PRINCIPALLY IN THIS CRIE.

The Treasury Bonets that It Has Contributed \$65,000,000 to the Circulation is Thirty-two Days, and Tries to Repudisto Secretary Windom's Riundering Interviews. The Money Market is Setting Normal-Mr. Fairchild's Statement.

The bankers of this city who encouraged Mr. Windom to believe that the quickest way to re-Here the money market would be by purchasing a round amount of 4 per cent. Government bonds must feel very much gratified at the result of yesterday's Treasury operations. So much had been said about the reluctance of the bolders of the 4s to part with them to any extest that Mr. Windom, in common with a large proportion of the bankers with whom he conferred on Saturday, was ekeptical of the necess of what he was pleased to term his final effort to restore a part of the Treasury surplus to the channels of trade. It appears now that the suggestions to let the bondholders fix the prices at which they would sell and to give the public to understand that the Government would withdraw from the market for 4s after yesterday were sound. The details of yesterday's offerings and purchases of 4s, as fursished by the Treasury, will be found in a Washington despatch, published below. The first were about \$11,000,000 in excess of the amount of proposals that were invited. Some of them were at such prices that the Secretary bought three-quarters of a million more than he said he would.

Upon the surface the money market was about gormal yesterday-that is, the ruling rate for call loans on the Stock Exchange was 6 per cent. The effect in other quarters, namely, in the market for time loans and commercial paper, will doubtless be felt more decisively in a day or two, when the money to be paid for yesterday's purchases gets into circulation. Nearly all of that money will be paid at the Sub-Treasury in this city, as all but \$1,250,000 of the bonds were sold by New York holders or through the banks of this city. So far this week the Sub-Treasury has paid the banks three and three-quarter millions dollars more than it has received from them. This with the money which they will receive to-day and to-morrow, should, in the judgment of bank officials, put the Clearing House banks in a stronger position than they have enjoyed for

many weeks.

The relief that has been obtained is not likely to lessen the interest that has been aroused as to the relations between the Treasury and the business of the country. Every one knows that as long as the present independent Sub-Treasury system is mainabout money two or three times a year. There should, therefore, be no abatement of the demand for a modification, if not for the total abolishment of that system. It is claimed by many financiers who have studied the law under which deposits of public money in national banks have been made that the suggestions printed in the SUS yesterday morning, relative to the increase of such deposits, without furnishing the security of Government bonds, can be acted upen without additional legislation by Con-

them appeared and took possession of the process. The clause of section 5,153 of the liewised Statutes, under which such deposits are made, reads: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United Status bonds and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild was asked resterday as to the interpretation by previous administrations of the Treasury of the word "otherwise" in this clause. He replied that in his opinion and from his knowledge of the practice of the department, all of his predecessors were compelled to and did recognize the importance of that word. It was recognized by the Administration of which he was a part. He recalled the experience of the Treasury Department with certain national banks at Peoria, Ill., at which point very large sums are constantly being collected for the department access to the safe, must have given it to Mr. Saunders. They takked it over and decided that the large was not the box, the may have replaced it in the safe, but he does not remember anything more about the box, He may have replaced it in the safe, but he does not remember that he did. At 11 o'clock at night, when the clerks changed places. he glanced to the box was fallowed to go until vouched for by Mr. Steinfeld.

Mr. Steinfeld.

Mr. Steinfeld.

Mr. Steinfeld.

Mr. Grady was seen last evening at his office. He said he had a clear case and would surely recover the value of the property stolen. The exact amount in the box was \$12,503 in eash, \$3,00° in certificates issued by the New Amsterdam \$1,00° in certifica Treasury Department with certain national banks at Peoria, ill. at which point very large sums are constantly being collected for internal revenue taxes on whiskey. The banks at Peorla either did not have the Government bonds to put up as security for the deposit of those receipts or would not get them. Any way, they did not furnish the bonds, although it was absolutely necessary that the internal revenue faxes collected at that point should go into the local banks. The officers of those banks fell back upon the word "otherwise" in the provision quoted above, and the Department permitted the tanks to secure the deposits by giving the personal bonds of the directors. This arrangement was entered into before Mr. Fairebild's time. Mr. Fairchild added that he was not sure, but that an inquiry at the Treasury Department now would elicit the information that some or the national banks, with which about \$25,000,000 of Government funds are as we deposited, had given other security for the same than United States bonds.

Judging from a Washington despatch, published yesterday, the Treasury Pepartment has andertaxen to get Secretary Windom out of the aneaviable position in which he finds himself on account of the interviews that he gave the newspapers of this city whon he was here last Saturday and bunday. The despatch is as follows:

It is positively denied at the Treasury that Secretary Windom has at any time stated that with the purchase of the \$16,000,000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ percents which has been ordered the Treasury would not be in a condition to do anything more. An official of the department, who was present dering the conference between the Secretary was misunderstood; that what he did say was that so far as the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cents failing due a Yest hence to look after."

If the secons fair to assume that Mr. Windom would take particular pains in getting the reconcent of his views straight in the organ of the Administration. This is the manner in which the Treasure provides and the particular pains in getting th

Can you do snything more in this direc-

ar: Ir. Windom's reply was: I know of nothing. The three propositions s bending exhaust the powers of the Secrenow pending exhaust the powers and the newstary."

The interviews printed in all of the newstary."

The interviews printed in all of the newstary."

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now needing exhaust the powers of the Secretary. The interviews printed in all of the newspapers were substantially the same, particularly as to limits of the becreary's powers and resources having been reached. From the tenor of the despaten it would appear that Private Secretary Hendiev had been assigned to the tack of repudiating the interview. He was the only Treasury official present when the Secretary gave out his interview at the interview on Saturday alich, when the Secretary sevent has attement of the condition of the Treasury, besides. The Sur reporter, the representative of the Hendid, the Associated fees man. Col. John Weber of the Immigration Bureau at Castle Garden, and col. Carson Lake of the Freez. Mr. Hendiev was not present at all, he was non innor room meparing the trie-written statement which the Secretary gave to the newspaper men. After he had given out the statement which the Secretary gave to the newspaper men. After he had given out the statement which the Secretary gave to the newspaper men. After he had given out the statement which the Secretary gave to the newspaper men. After he had gaven out the statement which the Secretary gave to the newspaper men. After he had gaven out the statement which the Secretary gave to the newspaper men. After he had gaven out the statement which the Novick of the Press would call on him at the hotel the following day follow, on Sunday he was in semal corridor of the hole, where he was greater at the Secretary which the order of the condition of the Treasury situation to buy \$10,00,00 of stand reporter similaneously. At that interview he associated by Tille Sux reporter and the World reporter similaneously. At that interview he associated in the secretary gaves in the condition of the Treasury given out the night before in support of his sessition and himself figured out that if he purchased side should exhaust his res deconcorning his inability to make further orts to do justice to the business interests of

in the purchase of \$18,766,000 4s, of which \$16,055,000 will be paid for at the Sub-Treasury in this city. Mr. Roberts paid for \$1,765,000 of them during the afternoon. In addition he prepaid \$134,167 interest on the 4s and redeemed \$271,400 4/s. He also paid \$138,300 interest of the Paeline Railroad registered 6s. Collector Erhardt in response to a request from the Treasury Department for a detailed and official statement of the goods in bonded warehouses and the duties on them up to Sept. 1. yesterday, with the assistance of Special Deputy Couch and Naval Officer Willis, Bnished the task and forwarded the document to Washington. It shows:

WHAT SECRETARY WINDOW'S INVITATION BROUGHT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In reply to the circular of the Treasury Department of Saturday, Sept. 13. inviting proposals for the sale of \$16.000,000 4 per cent. bonds at noon to-day, the Treasury Department received offers aggregating about \$28,000,000. of which \$16,883,890 were purchased. as follows: \$1,800 at 125.5,\$33,100 at 125.5,\$33,100 at 125.5,\$33,100 at 125.5,\$33,100 at 125.5,\$33,100 at 125.5,\$33,000 at 126.5,\$30,000 at 126.5,\$30, WHAT SECRETARY WINDOM'S INVITATION BROUGHT.

THE BOX FOUND EMPTY.

No Trace Whatever of the Big Roll of Bookmakers Carlan and Saunders,

Inspector Byrnes yesterday expressed the opinion that the mystery of the bookmakers' tin box, said to contain nearly \$17,000, which was taken from the Hotel Vendome safe on Monday, would soon be cleared up. The number of people concerned in the affair was so small, he said, that it ought to be easy to get at the culprit. Lawyer Thomas R. Grady, who has been retained by Messrs. George H. Carlan and Barnard Saunders, the owners of the box. last evening drew up papers in a suit to recover the missing money. They will be served on Landlord Plaut to-day. It is likely, too, that one or more arrests will be made to-day.

The event of yesterday at the hotel was the discovery of the missing box, broken and rified of its contents, at 11 A. M. Mail Hazen, the boy who runs the elevator, found it on the fire escape of the third floor at the south side of the building. The box is about the size of an ordinary tin lunch box, and might easily be carried concealed under one's coat. Manager establishment at 394 Broadway, and notified Police Headquarters. Every exit was carefully guarded till the detectives arrived. Five of them appeared and took possession of the place. The perplexity of the hotel guests who

Saunders. Whiteman had been out of the office twice during the day, once to get his lunch and again at 7:45 P. M. when he turned out with several others to look for Miss Helen Dauvray's \$300 Irish setter. The dog was-oon found on the street. Next morning Saunders applied to Cook for the box and was informed that it was gone.

that it was gone.

Mr. Plaut says be has known Mr. Steinfeld for many years and worked with him in the Normandie Hotel. He has every confidence in him. Mr. Plaut discharged a clerk recently, but he left the hotel on Sunday, the day before the robbery. Payment on the bank certificates has been stopped.

RAY HAMILTON'S FRIEND RETURNS. Gitbert M. Spelr, Jr., Confirms the News of Hamilton's Drowning.

Gilbert M. Speir, Jr., is the first person to arrive in New York from the ranch of the late Robert Ray Hamilton in Bingham county, Idaho, with details of the drowning of Hamil ton. He reached the city late on Tuesday night. and spent yesterday afternoon in his office, 62 Wall street. He was seen last evening at his house, 9 East Thirty-fourth street, by a Sun reporter.

There is no shadow of doubt," said he. 'that Ray's death was accidental. I had been shooting with him in the Carolinas last winter. and it was natural that he should invite Mr Moore and myself to join him in a similar expedition in the West. Mr. Sargent, his partner, is a young man of about 30, who had taken up a claim and invited Ray to aid him in the undertaking. He comes from Maine. He is a friend of Wendell Goodwin of this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sargent say Eay was in the best of spirits up to the time of his disastrous hunting excursion.

Mr. Moore and myself set out on the 29th. and reached Market Lake on Sept. 2. When we came to Rexburg, or Kaintuck as it is and reached market Lake on Sepl. 2. Whon we came to Rexburg. or Kaintuck as it is known to the postal department, we were asked to carry the mail to the ranch, and we found it contained our letters and telegrams announcing our time of departure. It was here we heard a rumor that Mr. Hamilton had been lost. The rest of the trip had to be made by horseback, and we pushed on without our baggage to Johnson's, We arrived at Mary Mere at 1 P. M. on Sept. 5, where we were met by Mr. Sargent and informed of Ray's death. We decided to go on and see his grave. Mr. Green's party, who assisted in the search for the body, had gone before we got there.

"I rom a careful study of the facts of the case I am coavince; that Mr. Hamilton was riding over the ford near Johnson's hole in the Bunke litter, when his horse stepped for the hole, throwing the rider forward. His weight turned the saddle, and Mr. Hamilton was thrown of and dragged with his head under water till he lost consciousness. We thought of waiting for instructions from his family, but it would be impossible to convey the body in its present condition on horseback across that wild country, and that is why we advised that it should remain where it is, It may be brought flast in the winter if the family so desire.

"The serious Eept. 17.—Ex-Judge William T.

brought East in the winter if the family so desire."
THENTON, Sept. 17.—Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, who is associated with Counsellor Charles W. Fuller in booking after the legal interests of Mis. Eva Hamilton, visited this city to-day. It was given out that the woman was suffering from hervous prostration, and would receive no callers. Judge Hoffman said that he did not know that he would have anything to do with the matter of the familion estate, as he had been retained only to defend Mrs. Hamilton from the action for the annulment of the marriage.

THE STATE RETAIL DEALERS' ASSO-CLATION IN CONFENTION.

Their Executive Committee Take the Credit of Befeating the Meadricks Migh License Bill-The "Say Bill" They Had Introduced Defeated by Speaker Husted Not Allowing It to be Pat to a Vote-Thirty Thousand Dealers Represented,

ALBANY, Sept. 17 .- The eighth annual conrention of the State Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association was called to order in Union Hall at 11:35 A. M. by President George G. Campbell of Syracuse. Four hundred delegates from various organizations in the State, representing a total membership of 30,000, were present. President Campbell addressed the Convention. He said in part:

"The circumstances that necessitate our convening are apparent. With a liberal exhange of ideas on this occasion we believe that a line of action will be mapped out that will. If adhered to, be beneficial to the trade in general and instructive to those who wish to remove some fanciful grievance which they claim the sale of liquor produces. The propriety of a thorough revision of the present Excise law is conceded by all interested, and should be plain, simple, and easily understood. We do not want laws that will not be sustained by public sentiment. The excise tax should ot be so exorbitant as to interfere with the customs and hables of any considerable proortion of our citizens. High license is victous in principle and powerless as a remedy, and severe restrictions favor monopolies."

Judge Franklin M. Danaher, in the unavoidtble absence of the Mayor from the city, made the address of welcome, and tendered the delegates the freedom of the city. He said: "If the outward signs are any evidence of the material merits of your business, yours is indeed prosperous and satisfying avocation, for a more intelligent, clear-cut, and incisive convention of business delegates has never graced the city." He concluded: "Agitation and acion are the keys which will unhinge the closed locks of sumptuary and discriminating legislation, and, unless you agitate and act, your

locks of sumptuary and discriminating legislation, and, unless you egitate and act, your
labors will be in vain."

The roll of officers and delegates was then
called, and but few absentees were noted. The
Chairman announced the committees, and a
recess of ten minutes was taken to allow the
Credentials Committee to prepare its report.
The delegates went up stairs and partock of a
lonch with liquor refreshments. After the recess Secretary McCutcheon of the Executive
Committee read the annual report of that committee. The report says:

"Your Executive Committee recognizes the
fact that it represents over 30,000 retail men in
the trade who are organized for mutual protection and business interests. You are aware of
the history of the last assaults made against
the organized dealers and the trade in general
in the last Legislature. First of all, there was
the Hendricks High License bill. Had this
been cassed it might have added a license fee
of \$5:00 on every man in the trade, would have
given the richest dealers a menopoly of the
business and driven the poorer men to the
wall; and this, together with the restrictions
and penalties consequent upon its having become a law, would have prevented thousands
of men from continuing in or engaging in the
business. Then there was the Vedder Tax bill,
another impracticable measure, and which was
intended to strike at the whole trade, and after
that the well-known 'Spy bill' was introduced. Out of thirty or more tills affecting
the liquor trafic, these three mentioned were
the most preminent and most important.
They were the three most serious measures
introduced which affected our interests for
and against us, Now as to their final disposition, your Executive Committee, aided by the
vigilant efforts of President George G. Campbeil who, as the head of the Legislative Committee, was unceasingly at work, succeeded
first in defeating the passage of the oneelded Hangieles bill. This istatement. bell who, as the head of the Legislative Committee, was unceasingly at work), succeeded first in defeating the passage of the one-sided Headricks bill. This statement is sufficient in itself, and needs no further or unnecessary comment, with this single exception, that the defeat of that measure was a great victory for this association. The vedder bill died as a natural result consequent upon the defeat of the Hendricks High License bill. It was merely the tail end to the killing of the last-named bill.

It was merely the tail end to the kliling of the last-named bill.

"The 'Spybill.' as it was popularly called, was introduced through the efforts of your Executive Committee, and in this effort the most streamous exertions were brought to bear to effect its passage. As you all know, it was a measure that was not only equitable, but one which was absolutely needed, by reason of the continued and unlawful demands made by unprincipled persons on the liquor dealers of the city of New York. At the moment when its passage was virtually secured, the Breaker of the Assembly refused to slow it to be submitted to a vote, for the simple reason that the high License bill had been defeated. In fact,

passage was virtually secured. the Speaker of the Assembly refused to allow it to be submitted to a vote. for the simple reason that the ligh License bill had been defeated. In fact, the speaker boldly stated in the House that as long as the Hendricks bill had been defeated he would not allow the bill in question to be aubmitted to a vote. This was done because he knew that honest Republicans as imitted its justice, and that as a consequence there was a certainty of its passage.

"The prohibitory amendment which the last Legislature has ordered to be aubmitted to the people in April stands in a very peculiar position. While the submission to the people in the shape of a special election was made mandatory throughout the State, no provision, as you are aware, was made for an appropriation. While your committee is perfectly satisfied that a test by popular ballot would very clearly demonstrate the feelings of the public at large on the question, and that, too, in a manner which would most effectually rout our opponents, still the fact remains that this coming Legislature will have the power to make that appropriation. Should that body be so constituted as to be infinical to our trade, the possibility of such an appropriation being granted rests entirely in your own hands. The work the State Association has accomplished as the most indisputable proof of the power of organization combined with harmonious action.

Secretary McCutcheon then read his report

is the most indisputable proof of the power of organization combined with harmonious action."

Secretary McCutcheon then read his report as Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The report asys that branches have been organized in Fulton. Oswego, Port Jervis. Middetown. Poughkeepsic. Flatbush, Long Island City, Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, and in the Flith. Eleventh. Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth districts in New York city.

The Committee on lie-olutions was then named, one each being taken from the different organizations in the association.

Morris F. Kulskey, Chairman of the special Committee on Excise, reported that the committee had had a bill framed under the advice of a good lawyer, assisted by the Central Association and the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of New York city. This bill contained a Sunday law, under which salcons may be kept onen fearlessly and without fear of spice on the Sabbath day. The bill will be considered by the new Executive Committee to be appointed by this Convention, and in the mean time is referred back to the special committee.

The Convention at 23% took a recess until 4% P. M., in order to give the Committee on Resolutions authority and on the Sabbath and the Convention reassembled the Committee on Resolutions submitted their report, which was subpyted, as follows:

The Wine, Liquor, and Reer Dealers' Association of the State of New York, in convention sessembled, in

which was adopted, as follows:

The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the fints of New York. In convention assembled, in Atlany on Sept. 17, endorse such regulation of our trade as is not intended to accomplish protibition, but to climinate as much of the evile resulting from the abuse of liquors as is possible to be done by law.

**Resolved, That we are content to pay reasonably for the iteense to do business, but we are opposed to the afforts constantly made to burden us with such enormous stims as would drive us out of business if such attempts succeeded.

**Resolved, That we are opposed to that attempt to regulate which seeks by high license to discriminate between the rich and poor, or against one locality.

**Resolved, That therefore and confinct, as artificited in the practical management of the liquer business, and datermined by proof in court, are the only just basis for licensing.

Absolved. That character and conduct, as a whichted in the practical management of the liquer business, and determined by proof in court, are the only just basis for licensing.

Reserved. That we condemn the Civil Damage act as it stands on the statute books of this fints. as in its present form it led the groundwerk for blackmail by hyresponsible and unscrupious persons.

Reserved. That we believe all excise pavenues chruid revert to his treasury of the locality besing the license and to be applied in reducing the burden of local taxability.

Reserved. That we oppose the passage of the problish amountment upon which the seal Levislature is required in a seal of the state of the problem.

Reserved. That we oppose the passage of the problem.** A the seal of the problem. The seal of the problem.

Reserved. That we favor an assesse law which will allow the people of the Brief this filterly which they enjoy in the 616 World, vic. the right to have their refreshments on the day of the west which is set apart for their conflort and pleasure.

Reserved. That we obtain she hiring of irresponsible spice by accalled reform societies to blackmail and bear false witness assisted monthers of our irade.

Reserved. That we appeal to every dealer who is not a member of this section.

The officers of the association for the past year worse help reaching include and duty installed. In the section of the past year worse help reaching and duty installed.** In the section of the past year worse help reaching in section and duty installed.**

efation.
Alderman Mead of Troy moved that the constitution of the association be amended by providing for the election of fifteen instead of eleven members as now, who, with the seven officers of the association, shell form the State Executive Committee. This was adopted.

The following committee for the coming was abosen:

The Oliowing committee for the country

Fear was chosen:

Albany, James McGrath: Hinghamton, John Henssay; Brooklyn John UDonnell, Charles J Hasslon,
J. Gwitschalk, N. Maiona, and J. A. Shaw; Buffala, Geo.

Knight, John Kelly, and John Gissser. Cocciand, Hency

Grocoran; Corning D. U'Kesfe, Elmira, Charles

Siryder, Faithill, Thomas Embly; Fistbush, John

A. Sutter; Fullon and Geweso Falls, J. Le

Frarie, Middistown, E. A. Brown, Newhargh,
John Williams; New York city, T. W. Deiscoil,
J. Martin, H. Kietz, Philip Wissig, John Lanaban,

Heory Birech, William Rothmann, E. Ordman, John

McGauley, H. F. Farrel, Frank i, Rinn, J. F. Fox, II,

Holland, John Deving, Edward Duffy, Thomas F. Tim
mens, and William F. Preile, Port Jorris, J. Harding,

Fourtheepsie, A. C. Harris Rome, John Shnytal; Roch
ester, William Ward; Schancetsdy, T. W. Wallasee,

Batten Island, P. Moffigh; Syracuso, John Marriessy;

Utica, Juseph Tessey, Wayne county, Thomas Middle
town.

Citica. Joseph Tessey. Wayne county. Thomas Middletown.

New York was then selected as the city in which the next annual convention will be held, and the date thereof will be fixed by the Executive Committee next year.

The convention adjourned sine die, so far as business is concerned, but the delegates will remain over until to-morrow, when they will attend a clambake.

The excise bill, which the Executive Committee announced in the Convantion to-day as having been prepared, will not be given to the public for about a month, until the new Executive Committee has had time to consider it. It consists of a codification of the existing excise laws, with an amendment to the civil damage act, providing that articles shall be served in writing upon saloon keepers. The bill also repeals the "spy" law and provides for asloons to keep open on the Nabbath day after I.P. M. The license has not yet been decided upon, but a reduction will be asked for, it seems probable, judging from the sentiments expressed by the delegates.

THE CENTRAL STRIKE IS REALLY OFF. District Assembly 246, K. of L., Formally

ALBANY, Sept. 17 .- The K. of L. strike on the Central-Hudson Railroad was officially declared off to-day by the Executive Board of District Assembly 246, which ordered it on Aug. 8. Late last night and early this morning the Executive Board was in secret session considering this final move, and when it was decided upon notices were sent out to all the local assembly leaders along the line directing them to call the men now out together and announce the end of the strike. This was done here and at

other centres at about noon to-day. Treasurer Price was found to-night by a Bun reporter, and asked to what he attributed the failure of the strike. He said: "Wholly to the lack of money. If we had money we could have whipped them, but we did not have it. All the money we had in the district was spent in keeping and sending back scab workmen who were brought here to take our places. The appeal for aid to the order generally and the money sent us by the General Board did not amount to anything. So far as Powderly and the General Board are concerned, the strike is still on. They have not declared it off, and will not do so, probably. But we found the men auxious to have it declared off, and we had nothing to gain by keeping up the appearance of a fight, so we ordered it declared off. The men stuck to it nobiy, and they are not to blame, except that they and not Ed Lee are responsible for it. I know that at nearly a hundred meetings before the strike Ed Lee tried to get the men not to strike. He even begged them not to. but they would have it, and in some places along the line were ready to throw him out of the window if he did not order it,

"Well, they have had the strike, and had enough of it. I do not know whether many of them will get back. If they do, it may be at reduced wages, for already in the case of the switchmen who left us and went back I find they have been cut between \$5 and \$7 per month, or about what they formerly got extra

BIRK WANTS TO DIE,

His Wife Nursing Him in the Hospital-Diestel Awaiting the Bosuit.

Francis Birk, who was shot on Tuesday by his wife's ex-husband, George Diestel, recovered from the shock of the wound yesterday and said he wanted to die. He was paralyzed She is acting as his nurse, and says she stay with him till he dies. Dr. Wood, the house surgeon, dressed the wound in the morning, and Birk said to him, " Can't I die this afthat he had no ill feeling toward the man who

He did not talk about the shooting again during the day. Mrs. Birk did not speak of it. Diestel, the ex-husband, was arraigned before Police Justice McMahon in the Yorkville court at 2 o'clock. He sat with a lot of other prisoners, and talked with his lawyer. The prospect that he will be called on sooner or later to answer a charge of murder did not have any visible effect on him. When his case

have any visible effect on him. When his case was called he stood up before the Justice and listened quietly while a certinoate from Dr. Wood was read. It said: "Francis Birk cannot possibly recover from his wound, but he is in no immediate danger of death."

Diestel thanked the Justice when he was remanded until this afternoon.

George Diestel was for many years an active member of the Socialist Labor Party, and reguiarly attended the meetings of that body. He ran for Assembly on the Socialist ticket in 1887, and, of course, was deleated. For some time after that he continued to take an active interest in the doings of the Socialists, but after a while he dropped out of the party, and latterly has had nothing at all to do with it.

A STORY FROM KEYPORT. it is Interesting and it Cannot Yory Enalty be Disproved.

A story of a marriage for fun that turned out o be a legal marriage comes from Keyport.

The time is put about ten days ago and the scene near Prospect Grove, where it is said about fifty young people who were boarding at Keyport summer boarding houses and hotels were holding a plonic. The deremony, however, took place apart from the company, only two persons being present besides the three persons absolutely necessary to a wedding. The names of these two are not given. The names of the aliesed bride and bridegroom are reported as hims Emily Duncan of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. David Crosby of Vincennes, Ind. Both have gone to their respective homes. It is alleged that one of the pictickers, a elerical-looking young man, performed the ceremony, and that afterward, to the surprise of the couple, he drew out a card on which was printed: "Jeseph Hemperfield, pastor of the United Brethren Church, Kansas City," No explanation of his conduct is reported. He also has left Keyport. scene near Prospect Grove, where it is said

Another Serious Landvilds in Troy. TROY, Sept. 17 .- At about 7 o'clock to-night nother portion of Warren's Hill, the scene of the fatal landslide last February, gave way and crashed sgainst the bouse of Michael Pollard on Haverman's avenue. Another large section of earth is liable to fall at any moment. A number of policemen have been sent to the scene and if deemed advisable residents will be compelled to leave their houses.

Lynched a Negro Murderer. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.-Ten days ago

William Cook, a white man, was murdered by a negro named Wright, near Newcastle, in this county. To-day it leaked out that the negro was caught by friends of the murdered man, lynched, and his body buried in the woods. The lynchers were sworn to secreey, but the facts have come to light.

MEETING OF LIQUOR MEN. members of Assembly whom they knew would \$2,000,000 FAILURE IN BOSTON. Me Vists Johnstown and Inspects the Re

> SUSPENSION OF THE BANKING HOUSE OF R. GARDNER CHARE & CO.

Boston Banks Hold Most of the Firm's Paper-The Collapse Due to the Stringent Money Market and the Depreciation In the Value of Collateral Held by the Banks to Secure the Firm's Notes.

Boston, Sept. 17.-Another big financial erash startled State street to-day, when the gilt-edged firm of R. Gardner Chase & Co. bankers and brokers, with an office in the basement of the Equitable building, went down under a load of \$2,000,000 liabilities. It was the biggest failure since the collapse of the Potter-Lovell Company, and at first it was supposed that to-day's trouble was caused by the other downfall. But such does not seem to have been the fact. A murmur of surprise passed around and about the Stock Exchange when the announcement of the failure was made. The surprise was quite as marked when bankers and brokers in the offices on the street heard the news. Astonishment was felt everywhere in financial circles, Mr. James L. Phelps. an insurance broker, has been made the assignee of the firm and has taken charge of the entire property of the concern. He will hold it until he finds out what the creditors desire to do with it. The assignee has made a state ment for the public. It is to the point,

The firm of R. Gardner Chase & Co. has assigned for the benefit of its creditors to James T. Phelps. The liabilities are in the vicinity of \$9,000,000."

The announcement of the failure was made at the Stock Exchange soon after 2 o'clock, and was a genuine shock. No one suspected it, or. in fact, thought that the firm was in financial difficulty, although it was generally believed that they might be "squeezed" a lit tle in the weakness of Union Pacific stocks, including Short Line and Denver and Fort Worth, which have lately depreciated to a considerable extent. This was undoubtedly the case, but until Tuesday or this forenoon the members of the firm had little doubt of their ability to tide the difficulty until affairs should assume a more cheerful aspect. But the action of banks holding their paper probably caused the sudden assignment, By far the larger portion of the \$2,000,000 of liabilities is represented by notes held by banks. These were secured by stocks and bonds and as is customary in such cases, amounted to 15 or 10 per cent, more than the face of the notes, the banks always exacting this margin to protect themselves in case of a "flurry" or sudden decreciation. In the recent "squeeze" this collateral dropped 5 and 10 per cent, and the banks holding it immediately requested more security for the paper placed with them. A drop of 5 or 10 per cent, on \$2,000,000 or more of securities means a depreciation of between \$100,000 and \$200,000, nearer the latter sum than the first. The banks wanted this made up, but the firm couldn't do it. Already the members were doing an excessive business on the capital represented in the concern, and, besides, money was very tight any way. Certain outside investments, ordinarily safe enough, had turned out unsuccessfully, and that made it all the harder to procure moner. Officers of a railroad company in the Equitable building who professed to be friendly to the concern are alleged to have been approached, but they knew how affairs were going, and refused to lend assistance at just the moment it was most needed. It is probable that if H. Garder Chase & Co. could have raised a little more money yesterday afternoon the suspension would not have been necessary. To-day, when the pressure was increased by further demands from the banks, they found it absolutely impossible to pull along any further, and the assignment was made. One business man said to-night that the banks were particularly anxious for that to be done, in order that they might be further protected against any greater depression in the market. As it stands now they will probably not suffer any great loss, but Messers Chase & Legg will. Another man of business said that he thought half the banks in Boston were extensively involved, and he mentioned among others as holding the embarrassed firm's paper the National Hank of Redemption, the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, the Merchants' National, and probably the Lincoin National, the National Hank of Redemption, the Massachusetts as is customary in such cases, amounted to 15 or 10 per cent. more than the face of the notes,

and said he wanted to die. He was paralyzed and could not move hand or feot. He may live now for several days or possibly weeks, but death from his wound is certain. His wife sat by his bedside in Bellevue Hospital all day.

the failure as follows:

"The trouble is due almost wholly to the stringent money market. The calls made on us have been greater than we could withstand. Our collaters has depreciated in value beyond all expectation, and much as we endeavored to avert a suspension we have been forced toit. No outside transactions or speculations have led to this trouble. It is tight money and nothing else. We have done no business of a succulative character as a house, and such as we have done for our customers has been done on a conservative basis. I do not feel warranted now in giving the circumstances that were the immediate cause of the failure. Mr. Chase my father, and Mr. Legg. his partner, have sone home, but will be here to-morrow morning, and then will be able to make further explanations. We are unable at present to tell how we shall come out, but we propose to do all that we can, and to deal honorably by all our creditors.

Mr. Phelps, the assignee, talked for half an hour, but all the information he vouchs afed was that he didn't know anything about the condition of affairs. Mr. Phelps was asked if he could assign any cause for the failure; if he knew anything about the amount of the assets; if he would tell the names of some of the principal creditors: if he had any idea when a meeting of the creditors would be called: if he had any reason for thinking that the firm would make a settlement with the creditors and start anew; if he believed careless speculation had anything; e do with the suspension; if his investigation thus far warranted the assumption that the assets would amount to anywhere near the sum of the liabilities; if he thought the speculations of one of the members of the firm had anything to do with the failure; if the smbarrassment was due to a stringent money maket, or to the depredation of any particular stocks; if the failure of the Potter Lovell Commany had anything to do with the suspension, and any other business houses would be affected; if he knew that ex-Gov. Ames was a creditor of the firm;

and every question he made one reply. It was this:

"I want to be fair with you, but I really don't know." He added: "The assignment was as much a surprise to me as to any one sies."

The firm of R. Gardner Chase & Cc. ranked high among the brokers of Boaton. Not only was it considered a "glit-edged house." but the members of the firm, R. Gardner Chase and Charles E. Legg, were among the most popular brokers on the street. The concern was considered enterprising and honest, and ranked with firms like Richardson, Hill & Co. The social position of the members of the firm is among the best. Mr. Chase resided on Newbury street, with a beautiful country home at Blasconset. Nantucket, while Mr. Legg had recently sreeted a magnificent house is Chelsen. The former was first connected with a Mr. Papendick under the firm name of Papendick, Chase & Co., note brokers. The santor partner of this firm died in 1869, and Mr. Chase continued alone until 1880, when Mr. Legg was taken into partnership. Mr. Chase dropped the note brokers branch of the business and devoted the attention of the firm to stocks and bonds, and in 1880 the sentor partner joined the New York Stock Exchange. In 1880 the firm was reported to have made heavy galass in St. Louis and Ean Francisco dealing, but, a few years ago, came out behind, it is said, on Northern Pacific.

Up to six months ago the concern was a heavy trader in Thomson-Houston stocks, and was supposed to be practically an agent for lastders of that investment. But at that time the business in that direction was stopped to a large extent, and since then the firm has been gradually losing ground in Boston dealings, so much so as no provoke more or jese comment. A number of houses formerly closely allied with the embarrassed firm locited up their dealings with them to-day, and in a number of instances it was found that they had no business in that direction for over a moeth.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY.

gion Ravaged by the Flood. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 17.-It was 12:20 o'clock when the train bearing President Harrison arrived here. A large crowd was in waiting at the station, and an escort consisting of the Mayor and other prominent citizens accompanied the party to carriages which were in waiting, and a drive through the devastated district was begun. The President and Mrs. Harrison occupied a carriage with Mayor Rose, who pointed out to them many of the interest-ing scenes of the flood. Secretary Halford and wife occupied a carriage with Col. John P. Lintoo. Mrs. Dimmick was the only other member of the President's family with the party.

The President and party returned shortly

after 1 o'clock and left on their special train for Greenburg, where they were the guests of Senator Huff. A trip was made to Grand View Cemetery, where the unknown dead lie buried. and here the party alighted and Mrs. Harrison and other members of the party placed a tribnte of flowers to the memory of the unknown dead. The President expressed himself as being surprised at the evidence of the wonderful ravages of the flood, and the long rows of over 700 headstones over the graves of the unknown dead called forth his hearty sympathy for the many bereaved families in Johnstown. The day was pleasant and all members of the party expressed themselves as pleased with the trip. A reception was given to the public at the station just before the train left, and several hundred people shook the President by the hand. The train pulled out amid the cheers of the crowd, to which the President bowed his thanks.

THE CITY'S DEATH RATE.

If the Census Figures are Correct the Health Board's Calculations Are Not. President Wilson of the Board of Health sent to Mayor Grant yesterday some data regarding the death rate of this city for the years begioning 1879, and the population between 1879

and 1890. In speaking of the census taken in June last the report says: "The Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Health Department estimated the population on the first day of July to be 1,622,018, or 108,514 more than that contained in the census enumeration just announced. If the census figures are correct it increases the death rate of this city for the year 1889 from 25.19 to 26.76, and will make it necessary for the Health Department to readjust the rate each year since the last census in 1880.

"On the 15th and 16th of September, 1890, a careful enumeration by the sanitary officers of this department was made of the actual residents of the Second ward, taking the street, number of house, and the names of residents, resulting in a total census of 1.199. The United States census shows in the Second ward 922, the discrepancy being 274 persons, or an error of 29.71 per cent."

QREAT FLOODS IN CHINA. Four Million People Said to be Momeles

Saw Francisco, Sept. 17.—The steamship City of Rio Janeiro arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Victoria, B. C. She brings Chinese advices to Aug. 21 and Japanese advices to Aug. 21 and Japanese advices to Aug. 21 and Japanese advices to Aug. 220. The Yellow River flood and other floods continue to absorb attention in China. In the province of Chihli 4.000,000 people are homeless, and the misery in Shantung is almost as great, Cholera is prevalent in Shanghai and also in the norther of districts. Several Europeans have succumbed to it.

****HE WEDS A CATHOLIC GIRL***

****BALTIMOER, Sept. 17.—A romance of a dry goods store reached a happy climax here yesterday, in the marriage of Mamie Kimball, a Catholic maiden, and Max Shellenberg, as Hebrew. She is 22 years of age. She was employed as a saleswoman in the store of the young Hebrew's father. Max Shellenberg son fell in love with her. His attentions to the fair Christian soon met with facor.

When the young man's father discovered the attentions his son was paying to his sailes woman he informed him that he must not think of marrying out of his faith, Max, hoot withink of marrying out of his faith, Max, hoot think of marrying out of his faith, Max, hoot wing findly his father discovered the ver, continued to court the Catholic maid, and findly his father discovered the tent, continued to court the Catholic maid, and findly his father discovered the cate, continued to court the Catholic maid, and findly his father discovered the attentions his son was paying to his sailes woman he informed him that he must not think of marrying out of his faith, Max, hoot is high the father discovered the attentions his son was paying to his sailes. The flood has caused much damage in the lower of the control of the storm of last year. The flood has caused much damage in the lower of the control of the storm of last year. The flood has caused much damage in the lower of the control of the storm of last year. The flood has caused much damage in the lower of the co San Francisco, Sept. 17.-The steamship

woman he informed him that he must not think of marrying out of his faith. Max, however, continued to court the Catholic maid, and finally his father dismissed her.

A good saleswoman, she easily obtained employment in another store and the lovemaking continued. Yesterday the couple were married by father Damen of the Holy Cross Catholic Church, and went to New York to spend the honeymoon. The husband telegraphed his father of the marriage, and the latter promptly wired his forgiveness and congratulations.

Beat His Colored Jockey

Outgage, Sept. 17.-Albert Lewis, a fourteen year-old negro jockey, came into Justice Eberhart's Court this morning and secured a warrant for the arrest of W. S. Hall, his employer, for assault. Lewis is the mount of Tom Stevens, a horse half owned by Hail. Lewis said he was ordered by Hall to drive Tem Stevens around the course at the West Side Park this morning in four minutes. This Lewis said he endeavored to do, but failed, and his employer beat him and said the punishment was given because the boy allowed the horse to break

A Little Speech by Prince George.

QUEREC, Sept 17.—To-day 300 citizens, headed by the Mayor and Aldermen, proceeded to the residence of the Governor-General, with whom Prin e George of Wales is staying during his visit to Quebec, and presented the royal visitor visit to Quebec, and presented the royal visitor with an address. Lord Stanley introduced the party to Frince George, after which the Mayer read the address, first in French, then in English. The Prince, after having listened attentively, addressed the delegation. He said the favorable impression he had of the Canadians proved to be true, for since his stay in Canada be had received unremitting proofs of loyalty and devotion to the Crown. He hoped God would reward the country's fidelity with prosperity and peace.

Fire in a Church.

SOMEBVILLE, Sept. 17 .- Fire was discovered in the Second Reformed Church this morning. The good work of the fire companies prevented the total destruction of the edifice. The in-terior was badly burned and a \$3,000 organ was damaged and filled with water. The total loss is about \$1,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Breeklyn Post Office WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- In the House to-day,

on motion of Representative Wallace of New York, a bill was passed amending the act relative to the Brooklyn Post Office so as to provide that a one-story building may be constructed on the north side, to facilitate the handling of mails.

JOZZINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The suit of Mrv Valentine Support against Jacob Support, in which the referee filed his report on Tassday, was a friendly action, brought to ascertain the smounts due Valentine Support's heir.

PRICE TWO CENTS. SIR JOHN MAKES A SPEECH

CANADA'S PREMIER SAYS OUR TARIFF

BILL IS UNFRIENDLY.

armers North of the Line Must Send Theig Eggs to London and Open New Markets Everywhere-If We Will Not Give Freez Trade Canada Must Look Elsowhere,

OTTAWA, Sept. 17 .- Sir John Macdenald atq. ended a Roman Catholic picnic at Morrisburg yesterday, and in the course of his address said, in regard to reciprocity, the Government had, been, and is now, desirous of closer trade relations with the United States, but the feelings was not reciprocal. It was the United States that recalled the treaty of 1854, and ever since all attempts made by Canada for closer trade relations had been refused by the United States, and they were now passing the McKinley bill, an unfriendly measure.

He said he would like freer trade relations

with our neighbors, but if they would not grant them he believed in looking for new markets. He advised farmers to grow two-rewed barley, for which he said they would find a ready marketlin England. He also said that London would be a better market for Canadian eggs than New York, and that Canada had already opened markets both in China and Japan for a large ortion of her manufactured goods. He said Australia was anxious to have more

ntimate trade relations with Canada, and advocated the laying of a cable from Australia to British Columbia, thence across Canada to England. He said Canada must meet the hose tile legislation of the United States, not in & spirit of imitation, not in a hostile manner, because Americans had a perfect right to pass whatever laws they chose, but by opening un new markets.

Sir John Thompson, who was present, reiterated the statement that the Government had always been anxious for reciprocity, but the United States would not listen to the pro-posal. Now that the greatest of all restrict tionist measures was being adopted by the United States, he advised Canadians to look for new markets.

IT WILL BE CLEAR TO-DAY-IF IT IS But the Rainfall for the Past Week Had Been Unequalled in Kears.

The feast of umbrellas ended yesterday. As least the talented seer in the Equitable tower has declared, positively and for the last time, that, according to the constitution and by-laws of the signal service, it ought to end. With a perversity of purpose that frequently characterizes storms that are officially declared off, it hung on all day yesterday, and gave the town a wetting such as it never dripped and splashed and said hard words under before.

Following the quiet Sergeant's weather oracle delivered yesterday afternoon, a cool breeze came out of the west, driving the rain-charged clouds seaward, and revealing over the Jersey hills a roseate strata of sun-illumine.idaylight. This told, plainer than an official bulletin, than the dampness was really trying to go. But even the commonest weather omens, like the bullehave another deluge to-day. Even after the western horizon had hung out its propitious

rainfail for the last eight days has been greater than that of the ten days of last year.

The flood has caused much damage in the low lying districts in Brooklyn, and especially in the Wallabout region and the "Patch" in the Tenth ward. Scores of cellars along Washington, Fluebing, Bushwick, and Harrison avenues and on Wallabout street have been alouded to a depth of two or three feet, and in some places the streets were completely submerged. Many of the sewer manholes were forced off and the water flowed from them in torrents. The continuous flow of rain has also caused much damage to the thousands of new buildings in course of construction.

The rainstorm moved from the lake regions across New York yesterday, the centre passing over this city n the early morning. The rain area reached from Phil-adelphia northward along the coast, extending but a few miles inland, all the country west of Philadelphia and Albany enjoying fair weather; but for some unforceseen cause, probably an area of high pressure over the ecean, the western edge of the storm remained on our coast, hemmed in between two high-pressure areas. There was no apparent movement of the storm during

the day.

Yesterday was the eighth consecutive day on which Yesterday was the eighth consecutive day on which rain has failes. A similar rainy spell occurred in September of 1880 and lasted from the 10th to the 11st, 6.67 inches rain falling during the twelve days. September, 1888, also had a rainy period of seven days, from the 7th to 13th, on which 4.44 inches fell. This rainy season may be termed the breaking up of summer.

The total rainfail up to 9.30 o'clock last night, when the rain ended was fittinghes of the amount 4.60 when

rain ended, was 6.03 inches; of this amount 4.50 inches fell from noon of the lith to noon of the 17th, and from 7 A. M. to noon yesterday 3.82 inches fell. The heavissis rain occurred in the five minutes between 7:52 A. M. and 7:57 A. M., when .85 of an inch was recorded, aver aging 4.20 inches an hour. Yesterday's record has been exceeded but once in the history of the signal service, and probably for many

years previous. During the month of September, 1882 14.51 inches of rain fell, which is the heaviest monthly fail on record, and amounted to nearly one-third of the annual rainfail. The wet period of that year began on the 20th and lasted until the 20th, the total rain was 9.81 tuches, 0.17 inches of which fell on the 23d and caused most disastrous floods in this vicinity and the surrounding country.

Last night at 8 o'clock the centre of the storm was

Last night at 8 o'clock the centre of the storm was nearest Boston, heavy rain continuing to fall in all the New England States, clear weather prevailing in all parts of the country west of New York State, except in the Dakotas and Minnesota, where another storm is forming, and gives promise of considerable energy. High whods began to blow in its vicinity, also increasing in force on the New Kegland coast. It was decided, wearner in the New Kegland coast. It was decided, wearner in the Newthwest at Huron, Dak ly warmer in the Northwest At Huron, Dak, the temperature reached 94°. In the central valleys it was

slightly cooler.

In this city the highest Government temperature was 71". lowest 01"; average humidity 00 per cent; wind fresh, west to northwest

To-day promises to be fair and cool; to-morrow fair, slightly warmer. The thermometer at Perry's pharmany in Tan Sug

Average on Sept. 17, 1880......

SIGNAL OFFICE POSSCAST TILL S P. M. THURSDAY, For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont rain; clear Ing in New Hampshire and Vermont; stationary temerature, westerly winds.
For Massachusetts, Ehode Island, and Connecticut,

rain: clearing in Rhode Jeiand, Connecticut, and weatern Massachusette; stationary temperature; westerly winds; far Friday.

For eastern New York and New Jersey, ciraring weather,

efationary temperature; scatterig win is; f. is Petatis. For the District of Columbia, castern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Dalawara, and Virginia, fair Thursday and friday; stationary temperature followed by warmer

Friday, weaterly winds, becoming variable. For weatern New York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Onio, fair; warmer, variable winds, besoming southensteriy.

pert, in which the propers into the report on Thesday, was a friendly action, brought to ascertain the smounts due Valentine Ruppert's helrs.

The Roman Catholic Church of All Saints has obtained permission from Juoge Lawrence of the Supreme Court to berrow Stongton unon its property at 120th and 180th attreets and Fark and Madison avenues from the Rowsry Savings Bank. A imprigacy of Stongton now on the church is to be paid off and other debts cancelled with the new issue.

The Christian Alliance, which intends to do evaluated the control of the comporation in the County Clark coffic yesterday.

Thirty mild desires were fined from Sai to Sido each in Special Sessions yesterday for selling or exposing for sale axializated Milk.

Capt. Robert Storling of the bark Sheiner, at anchor of Sedow is land, reported presented that it? A M John Margaio, an able seamon, fell from the mission of Heddow's island, reported presented a permit restarday to eract a new school Bonce at Christian discovered. The Huiding Department granted a permit restarday to eract a new school Bonce at Christian desired with the few setter The Bonce at Christian Administration. The body of a man was found in the lay near Heddow's Island vectorday by the mass of the lay near Heddow's Island vectorday by the mass of the lay near Heddow's Island vectorday by the mass of the lay near Heddow's Island vectorday by the mass of the action hedden, clothed in a fark and with white shirt well as and selected on the Billis Shore, and of the sing per white gardet on the Billis Shore, and shirts a single was a great and a gardet on the Billis Shore. that they had no business in that direction for over a mouth.

The steeks held by the firm at the Frichauge were sold for its account "under the rules" this afternoon in the last bour of business, and, to the surprise of many, thase & Co. came out \$1.000 shead, showing that the firm's entanglement was not due to Beston business on Change.

I he firm I- the Boston correspondent of 8. Y. White & Co. of New York. The "strest" feels a deep sympathy with the unfortunate bours, and expressions of regret have come in from all sides ever since the announcement of the suspension was made at the Fourt. Malety, Comfort, and Speed DESYER, Sept. 17.-Jack Benning, a hack These prent requisites are fully met on the Hoyai Bine like Speraica between how York Phinadelphia Battimore, and Washington by the Jersey Central Reading, and R. A. O. The road is double tracked is antiral length, and with heavy steel ratio or rock tonises, and the conclusive statement of the conclusive statement of the first eventual. All trains are vestimated, heated by steem, and highest by Finisch gas. Station fost of Liberty St.—dds. driver, was shot and fatally wounded late this afternoon by his mistress Jassie Wyatt, with whom he had been quarrelling while interediated. Treasurer Roberts received word enday that the Secretary's call had resulted The "C. & C." Electric Motors, manufactured at 402 and 400 Greenwich st. E. Y. are coverating the ventilating aspectation in Auditorium building, Ghitago. — 40a.